

Duplin County.
We have received a communication from Duplin county, suggesting the names of two gentlemen as candidates for Convention, unaccompanied by any name. Its publication is therefore withheld.

Must Be Approved.
Those who oppose Convention are endeavoring to delude the people into a belief that they will not be allowed to vote and approve the Constitution that may be framed. That is false! The law requires that the Constitution shall be submitted to the people for approval or disapproval. If the people do not like the Constitution they can reject it.

Robeson and Bladen.
We are informed that Parson Sinclair, one of the Radical candidates in Robeson, confesses that he will be defeated. Our information is that Convention will carry the county by a large majority.

The news from Bladen is very cheering. We look for a majority for Convention and Devane in that county.

Good news from the West also pours in upon us.

Convention.
The Convention of 1868, which framed our present Constitution, convened under peculiar circumstances. We were then under military rule—were "out of the Union"; and our people were anxious to restore their relations with the United States. The Convention was called by a military order issued by a General of the United States. The occasion was such that but few representatives of the sober, industrious men of the State were in that Convention. The result was that a system of government was devised ill-adapted to the requirements of our people. We are a poor people, and therefore need the most inexpensive style of government. We are blunt, honest folks, and therefore prefer a simple form of government which all can be familiar with. We wish all of our public business transacted in such a manner that every one interested may understand "the why and the wherefore." Instead of the Constitution establishing a simple and economical form of government it gave us a complex one—hard for the best of us to understand, and in some degree entirely impracticable; and far from being economical like the system it superseded, it is a magnificent and splendid concern. A rich people can afford magnificence in their arrangements, but our wants and condition require us to curtail every useless expenditure. The system inaugurated by the Constitution is the New York system and may answer a good purpose in that densely populated State, but is entirely incompatible with the needs of our people.

In the first place it destroyed the old "County Courts," which were, in truth, the people's Courts, where justice was expeditiously, cheaply and well administered, and where the forms and method of proceeding were so simple that every intelligent citizen could readily understand the management of county affairs, and could easily become acquainted with the principles on which are based the laws of his country. Indeed, these Courts were schools in which the young men of the State from time immemorial had been trained to venerate the law, to love liberty, and to prepare themselves for the administration of public affairs. They combined the advantage of an inexpensive judiciary with quarter sessions, which brought the people together at stated times, and were a great convenience to the citizen in the transaction of his private as well as public business. In their place the new Constitution established Boards of Commissioners to attend to county matters, and a novel but expensive concern with power to hear cases every day in the year.

The latter sits, as it were, in private session; apprentices children, grants letters of administration, makes guardians and unmakers them at its discretion, at all hours, and not unfrequently, perhaps, transacts these important matters without that consideration which they would command if they were to be arranged in term time before the public. The Court being perpetually open, and the summons having no stated periods for their return, parties to suits are obliged to pay unremitting attention to their cases, and if one should have should in Court unnecessary time must be consumed in attendance on divers days, rendering the system extremely expensive and obnoxious to the people.

But so oppressive is this last feature of this iniquity that even the Republican party, which transplanted it from the North, have continually kept it partially suspended and inoperative, by which they have failed to carry out the provisions of their ill-devised Constitution. The result, as might have been foreseen, is "confusion worse confounded," the cleverest lawyer being frequently ignorant of the proper mode of procedure.

And yet the worst part of this system is, that to render it perfectly harmonious, there should be a Superior Court Judge for each county in the State—a necessity that would entail still greater burdens upon our impoverished people.

It is, therefore, universally conceded by the thinking men of all parties that this new-fangled Judicial system is so utterly at variance with the requirements and the condition of our people that it should be at once entirely abolished.

As a parcel of the same system, we have the new "Code of Civil Procedure"—all the way from New York—where the most eminent lawyers and patriots agree in condemning it, as highly burdensome and oppressive. However, the most oppressive and useless of the innovations fastened on us by the new Constitution, is the division of the counties into insignificant corporations known as Townships, governed by Trustees with powers to tax at pleasure.

What good they were intended to accomplish we cannot tell; but what harm they effect we know to our cost.

An unnecessary expense to the people, they demand throughout the length and breadth of the State, with one voice, that they shall be abolished. On this subject there is no diversity of sentiment among the tax payers. Men everywhere condemn them; only the paltry office-holders excuse them. Who can find one good reason for their continuance?

These are some of the provisions of our Constitution which are not adapted to the wants and condition of our people; they may answer in a thickly settled State, but not here. They are expensive; they are part and parcel of the magnificent government of New York State—but we are in a different position from that populous and wealthy community.

Before the war, when we were somewhat rich, the taxable property in the State being then about six times more than it is now, we had a government that cost about \$350,000 a year—and a good part of this was devoted to the education of the poor. Now our taxes for public purposes (not including educational) is in round numbers as follows:

State taxes \$1,150,000
County taxes 900,000
Township taxes 750,000
Total taxes \$2,800,000
and the interest on the State debt still unpaid.

This, then, is the cost of our splendid government! Can we afford to pay this sum annually? Can we continue to do so and ever hope to better our pecuniary condition? Shall we at once return to our inexpensive system as it existed prior to the war? We can only do so by means of a Convention. Shall we have one?

Jones County.
We have favorable reports from Jones county. Colonel ASKEW, the Convention candidate, is making a most vigorous canvass, with a good prospect for carrying the county.

By invitation of Colonel ASKEW, Colonel ALLEN and Mr. STANFORD of Duplin, addressed a very large number of the citizens of Jones, at Tuckahoe, in that county, on Saturday, 23d inst. We are glad to see that our Duplin friends are not idle because their services are not demanded at home, but are working in behalf of their less fortunate neighbors.

The much oppressed people of Jones are fully aroused. We expect to hear a good report from them next week.

Reasons for a Convention.
ELECTIVE JUDICIARY.
By the terms of the present Constitution all judicial officers from the Chief Justice down are elective by the popular vote.

The inevitable result of this feature is to render the judiciary partisan in its feelings and in its decisions. To our mind nothing can be more disastrous to liberty and to the rights of the citizen than this necessary consequence of the elective system. The effect of this innovation has already been felt to the injury of good government—to the detriment of public interests, and to the temporary overthrow of civil liberty. The iniquitous attempt of Governor Holden to inaugurate civil war, as a means to perpetuate warring Radical power in this State, was based on the partisan action of a partisan judge, who declined to hold his courts—falsely alleging as the reason for his refusal that his life would be jeopardized by going into certain counties, whereas it was well known that the Radical Sheriffs of those counties had never experienced any difficulty in serving process and making arrests, and that the people were entirely submissive to the law.

So, also, nothing can be more at variance with the high duties of a judicial officer than the conduct of our partisan Chief Justice, who officially suggested to the Governor to act on the tyrant's plea—"that the safety of the State is a law higher than the Constitution"—by which many innocent citizens were arrested without warrant of law, were denied a hearing in court, but were incarcerated in foul dungeons and deprived of their liberty for many days, and the civil authority in those counties was entirely subverted.

These are only instances by way of illustration of the evil effects of electing a partisan judiciary. But the elective system entails another curse. At times of exciting elections, men who are entirely unfit for such offices, are elevated to exalted positions on the judiciary, simply on the score of party availability, because they are good party men!

Thus we have had his Honor Judge Jones—indecent in conduct, disreputable in association, and disqualified by drink. He has been forced from the Bench fearing to face a long suffering people when his crimes were charged upon him. So also we have Tourgee—the Cain-marked—who sticks at nothing to serve the base purposes of a vile party. So, also, his greasy Honor of \$5,000 bond notoriety; and the cowardly, lying poltroon, whom the Chief Justice says should resign, as the best means to secure peace and order in the West; and him, too, who mistakes brass for wisdom, and petulant arrogance for legal ability.

Such a Judiciary is a curse to our people; but in addition we have able Judges who cannot read, administering our laws and determining our rights, men who practice at night what their duty requires them to punish by day, and better acquainted with the paths to hog-pens than with the plain precepts of common justice. Farical—original result of an elective Judiciary! Shall not such things be changed by a Convention? Shall not an attempt be made to restore our old system that during a hundred years preserved our Judiciary so pure, so spotless, that no imputation was ever cast upon it, and no charge ever brought of incompetency or of partisan bias against the Judges?

If there was no other necessity for a Convention, this alone would justify its call. Our Judiciary have done more to injure the State than all other causes combined. Indeed, the imbecility and corruption of our Judges have been the cause, directly and indirectly, of all the evils from which we have and are suffering. There must be reformation in the system, and in the individuals, or there

can be no prosperity for North Carolina. The people must vote to abolish our judicial system. They must vote to get rid entirely of Pearson, Tourgee, Russell, Reade, Logan and Watts. They must vote to lessen the number of our Judges. They must vote to restore integrity, honesty and ability to our judicial officers. They must do this or look for the continued degeneracy of our people and the utter ruin of our State. The Convention presents the only remedy. Shall we apply it?

Important.

Every man entitled to vote must vote in the township in which he resides. He must be registered on the registration books of his township before he can vote.

He must have resided ten days before the election in his township. Twelve months residence in the State is required. Let the poll-holders bear in mind that there must be THREE boxes. One for the Convention ticket, one for the candidates for delegates, and one for township officers. When more than one are to be elected to the same class of office the names of the candidates must be on one piece of paper. The general ticket is not allowed. Special elections, as that for a member of the Legislature in this county, necessitate extra boxes.

Public Speaking.

The following gentlemen will address their fellow-citizens of New Hanover upon the issues of the Campaign at the following times and places. The people are respectfully invited to attend:

On Friday, July 28th, at Shaking, in Holly—Daniel Shaw, W. T. Ennett and C. W. McClammy.

On Saturday, July 29th, at Burgaw, in Holden—S. A. Ashe and W. T. Ennett.

On Monday, July 31st, at Oaks, in Franklin—J. D. Powers, J. A. Bagelhard and C. W. McClammy.

On Tuesday, August 1st, at William, in Cape Fear—J. L. Holmes, C. M. Stedman, and Dan'l Shaw.

On Wednesday, August 2d, at Joe Eakins, in Columbia—J. D. Powers and W. T. Ennett.

On Wednesday, August 2d, at Rocky Point, in Holden—R. H. Cowan and W. S. Devane.

Look to the Homestead.

On the 5th day of August one hundred and twenty-nine HOMESTEADS are to be sold by the sheriff of R. Robeson county for taxes.

Twenty-five to thirty thousand acres of land, including many homesteads, have been sold for taxes in NEW HANOVER county.

THE HOMESTEAD CAN BE SOLD FOR TAXES.

REMEMBER the election takes place on Thursday next. Go to work vigorously and earnestly for Convention.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that the radicals conceal the fact that the constitution if revised and altered by the convention, must be submitted to the people for ratification, and can be voted down by the people if they do not like it.

VOTE FOR CONVENTION AND SECURE THE HOMESTEAD FROM SALE FOR TAXES.

CONVENTION HEAD QUARTERS.—The Executive Committee have secured the middle office in the JOURNAL BUILDING as the Head Quarters of the friends of Convention. The rooms will be open day and night for consultation.

FEDERAL POINT NOMINATIONS.—At a meeting of the Conservative voters of Federal Point Township, held yesterday, the following were nominated as Township officers:

Magistrates.—H. L. Hord, E. A. Grisom.
Constable.—J. H. Horn.
School Committee.—C. W. Craig, R. B. Freeman, J. W. Mott.
Clerk.—J. H. Horn.

CONFEDERATE STATES DIPLOMACY.
Some interesting points of Southern diplomacy are disclosed. In preparing the Emperor with a large map of Virginia, for which he had expressed a wish, date January 13, 1865, Mr. John Slidell graciously remarks that "none can better appreciate the genius of Lee than the historian of the Confederacy." The Emperor suggested that "from the 4th of March next the government at Washington will present itself in a new aspect before the world. Mr. Lincoln, at his first election, was chosen President in accordance with the wishes of the people. This person, however, was necessarily obliged to consider and treat him. All this will be changed, and Mr. Lincoln will claim to be President of the United States, while eleven of the States which participated in the first election of George Washington will be the second. To the sagacious and comprehensive mind of the Emperor any attempt to develop this idea would be superfluous. It is offered to the consideration of his Majesty on the subject of the policy hereafter pursued by France towards the Confederate States."

On April 16, 1863, Mr. Slidell writes concerning the steamer Japan or Virginia, which was then reported as having left Greenock, believed for the Confederate service, to ask that, if the Emperor would permit a French port for repairs, the Emperor may command all necessary facilities to be extended her, and then he gave an order to the Emperor to that effect. He writes: "It is further submitted that the fitting out of ships for the service of one belligerent is not a violation of neutrality under the laws of nations so long as the same privilege is equally accorded to the other. As the Emperor is informed, no special legislation on the subject exists in France, and consequently either the Confederate or Federal Governments may, without violation of the municipal or public law, freely build and equip in France vessels of war. About the year 1863, the Chilean Government, then at war with Peru, caused to be built and equipped for war purposes by Mr. Arman, the well known constructor at Bordeaux, a large frigate. The fact being known to the Peruvian Minister at Paris, he made a representation and protest to the French Government and required that the ship should not be allowed to proceed to sea. The answer to this protest was that the sailing of the ship would be permitted; that Peru could not complain of any breach of neutrality, inasmuch as she had no right to prohibit in French ports all such vessels as she might desire. The frigate accordingly sailed from France under the French flag and was delivered to the Chilean Government, fully armed and equipped, at the port of Valparaiso. The undersigned has since been a gentleman of high standing at the ministry of foreign affairs, and it has been fully confirmed to him by Mr. Arman."

Mr. Slidell encloses and submits a report made to him by Caleb Euse, Major of the Chilean army, and purchases agent in Europe of military supplies, in which that gentleman gives a list of the vessels regularly engaged in running the blockade with Confederate Government blockaders. Major Euse writes:

"The names of the steamers that have been used are as follows: Steamers Herald, Leopold, Nashville, Nassau, Kate, Cecilia, Giraffe, Cornelia, Hero, Miesho, and Columbia. Other steamers have run between Charleston and Wilmington and Bermuda and Nassau. The above, however, are the only vessels on board which there has been Confederate States government property. Of the above the Columbia has been fallen in with at sea, when only a few hours out from Nassau, by a vessel of the United States—not, however, belonging to the blockading squadron. The Columbia has since been re-captured by the Confederate States forces off the coast of North Carolina. The Nassau was unnecessarily given up when she was in sight of pursuing ship, and actually within hail of the center at Wilmington. This generally believed that the master was bribed by the enemy. None of the other vessels that I have named had, up to the latest dates, been captured. During the year 1862, therefore, the only vessel with Confederate States government property actually captured while running the blockade was the steamer Nassau, and, as I have stated, it is believed that she was treacherously given up by the master."

The purpose of the above document was to show the ineffectiveness of the blockade, and here the Herald correspondent remarks that if any of the British claims for damages which may be put in under the treaty of Washington should be based on the performances of one or another of the blockading squadrons, the present communication of the very grave importance, and which, for reasons he believes, your Majesty will deem sufficient, cannot well be submitted through an intermediate channel. Should your Majesty consent to send a copy of the undersigned to the Emperor, he is sure that your Majesty will not consider that he has exaggerated the importance of the matter which he wishes to submit. He begs your Majesty to accept the homage of the profound respect of his Majesty's most obedient servant.

A TEXAN MARE'S NEST.
Among the papers communicated to Mr. Slidell by the Confederate government were copies of the complete correspondence of the proper departments in the United States to the Southern States, and Spanish consul at Galveston. That functionary was so indiscreet as to write to Governor Lubbock to the following effect:

"Sir: Will you be kind enough to inform me the result of your personal opinion on the following questions: First. The annexation of the republic of Texas to the United States—was or was it not a good political measure? Second. The act of denunciation, and of the junction of the Texas to the Southern States—was or was it not another good or bad political step taken by the State? Third. The re-establishment of the old Republic of Texas—will or will it not be beneficial to our beloved adopted country? Your answer to these questions will serve me as a guide in my political correspondence with the governments which I have the honor to represent."

Other circumstances transpiring simultaneously led the Confederate Government to send Mr. Slidell to the Emperor of Mexico, in the French Government, which, as it will be remembered, was operating in Mexico at the time, to procure the secession of Texas from the Confederacy. Accordingly Mr. Benjamin, secretary of the Emperor, promptly to General Magruder as follows:

"Sir—Herewith you will find enclosed a letter addressed to Mr. B. Theron, French consular agent and vice-consul for Spain at Galveston, Texas, requiring that he should depart immediately from the Confederacy. The President requests that you will have this order executed as promptly as can be done without undue harshness, and that you have Mr. Theron conveyed under surveillance to Matamoros, where he may be detained until he can be deported to his own country. Mr. Theron will be allowed to make such disposal of his books and papers as he may deem proper."

Finally there is the following, which the Emperor's representative is from a functionary of the British Government, who, it appears, used his position to facilitate his operations as a spy in the Emperor's service. It is dated Boston, July 24, 1865, addressed to the Emperor's private secretary, and reads:

"Sir—I forward to you under the seal of confidence the resume of a conversation I had accidentally to day with General Meade, commander of the great district from the southern boundary of Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, and made a thorough inspection of the institution. We cannot tell you what we saw and heard, but from copious notes shall take an early opportunity to give a description.

"It might we are on the wing again, being, as ever, IN TRANSIT."

Political Gain of the South Under the New Census.
The emancipation of the negroes of the South has added two-fifths of their number to the representative population of that section, representing an increase of one million and three-quarters. The Chicago Tribune has made an estimate showing the gain in Congressional representation which this addition is likely to give to the South. If the number of Representatives in Congress were fixed at 250, the ratio of population to a representative in Congress will be 136,938. Upon this basis, allowing a member for each fraction over one-half a ratio, the Tribune makes the representation of the old slaveholding States under the old slaveholding ratio of that of 1860, substantially as follows:

States.	Census of 1850.	Census of 1870.
Alabama	6	7
Arkansas	2	3
Delaware	1	1
Florida	2	3
Georgia	2	3
Kentucky	2	3
Kansas	2	3
Mississippi	2	3
North Carolina	4	5
South Carolina	4	5
Tennessee	4	5
Virginia	4	5
West Virginia	0	3
Virginia	11	9
Total.	84	104
Whole number.	228	289

It will be seen, therefore, that while the slaveholding States under the census of 1860 had one representative for every 136,938 of their population, the free States would have had one representative for every 104,000 of their population. The whole number of representatives, they will, under the census of 1870, have ten members more than one-third of the whole House. And what is more, this increase of Congressmen gives the South a corresponding increase in the electoral college for President and Vice-President.

"Mand Muller" is the pretty name given to the large sun bonnets now worn by city belles in the rural districts.

Americans in the Egyptian Army.
Gen. W. W. Loring is a Brig. Gen. commanding a division, and is commander of the City of Alexandria; General C. P. Stone is chief of the staff of the army, with the rank of Brigadier-General; General T. J. Mott is chief of the staff of the Vice-Roy's personal staff, with the rank of Major-General; General Libby is chief of artillery, with the rank of Brigadier-General; Col. Sparrow Pardy, of California, is Col. of engineers; Colonel Thomas H. Smith, of South Carolina, is chief of ordnance; and is now building large powder-works at Cairo; Mr. McComb Mason is a Major in the artillery; and besides these officers, General Reynolds and his son, Col. Frank Reynolds, hold commissions under the rank of Brigadier-General in New York, who is Captain on the staff, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

When a Boston girl quarrels with her lover, she communicates the important fact to her friends in the remark that she isn't "on squeezing terms with that fraud any more."

THE CONVENTION.—Letter from Mr. Con-

RALEIGH LETTER.
RALEIGH, July 28, 1871.

Dear Journal.—In this quiet "City of Oaks," we sit down to give you a few "jottings" of the doings of the past week. Looking at the business part of the city gives one the blues, as there is no appearance of trade except among the provision retailers and the two or three notions stores, which have the usual number of radical voters congregated around and in them. Speaking of radical voters, reminds us that we met this morning a coal black negro woman with a large beard, natural and well cultivated. On inquiry we found she had not voted yet, but asserted that was good to vote against Convention at the next election.

The Supreme Court is in session here, and for dullness it is the dullest place we have yet entered. It does not even inspire that awe and profound respect with which, in former days, we entered its doors when Judge Ruffin and his coadjutors were on the bench. Why? We asked ourselves the question, and could only find the answer in the fact that the Court stooped from its high position and entered the arena of politics, so that you can hear of them on the stump at the vilest political gatherings in the land. It is with profound sorrow that we look at the scene and sigh for the former and better days.

VOTE FOR CONVENTION AND SECURE THE HOMESTEAD FROM SALE FOR TAXES.

FIFTY DOLLARS TAX ON THE \$1,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY NEXT YEAR UNLESS PREVENTED BY A CONVENTION.

The Constitution requires the Legislature to provide for the prompt and regular payment of the interest on the public debt. No property is exempt from sale for taxes by constitutional provision. Unless relief comes through a Convention the tax in 1872 will amount to FIFTY DOLLARS ON EVERY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY. How many Homesteads would withstand this tax? Let the people answer at the ballot-box.

An Extraordinary Sale of Cotton.

The New York Herald of Saturday says: A sample of the finest bale of cotton ever produced was exhibited at the New York Cotton Exchange. The weight of the bale was 415 pounds, which, in the aggregate, realized the respectable sum of \$3,920—an average of 94 cents per pound. The bale was raised by W. B. Moshaw, Lee county, Mississippi, was picked by himself, wife and daughter in their parish, and took the first premium of \$100 for the best bale of short staple cotton offered at the St. Louis Fair last October. Aggie, it took the second prize of \$50 for the best bale of short staple cotton offered at the St. Louis Fair last October.

After this Mr. Moshaw donated the cotton to the St. Louis Cotton Exchange, and sold it to Mr. D. G. Tait at thirty cents per pound. Mr. Tait, in turn, presented it to the same society, when it was again sold at twenty-five cents per pound. Again it was presented to the society, when it realized thirty-eight cents per pound. The bale was presented to the society formerly. After this it was not offered for sale by the society, but was raised for \$1,000, and afterwards sold to Messrs. Shyrock & Bowland, of St. Louis, who shipped it to Messrs. Norton, of the City of New York, for the purpose of getting it so far away as to prevent it being entered for the one thousand dollars premium to be offered by the Educational Society of New York for the purpose of raising a fund for the purchase of a fair house for the purpose of exhibition, beyond doubt, the finest bale of cotton ever grown in any country. Messrs. Norton, of the City of New York, have long been cotton brokers, and to Mr. Norton, of the City of New York, and New Brunswick Hosiery Company of New Brunswick, N. J.

At the request of Mr. Earl, Mr. T. J. Slagter will write Mr. Moshaw for management of the bale and daughter, who will be presented with full and entire satisfaction for this remarkable cotton.

A woman at Sturgis, Mich., is reported to have died in twenty minutes after inhaling sulphuric acid gas from a potato bag, which she was boiling to death.

Why is your chambermaid immoral?
She returns to dust every day without dying.

Down in Maine the farmers get \$30 per ton for their new hay, with plenty of buyers.

STATE SECRETS UNVEILED.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

LETTERS FROM MESSRS. SLIDELL, BENJAMIN AND OTHERS—MEXICO AND TEXAS—A BRITISH REVEAL.

The Commune of Paris, when it found itself in possession of the private papers of the Napoleonic Court, commenced an attempt to blacken the reputation of the fallen Emperor by printing a variety of the documents, chiefly such as referred to private life, and to the Southern States. These were sufficiently notorious among the class of persons who care to interest themselves in that sort of knowledge. Consequently the publications quite failed of their desired effect. Before the Communists had taken up the matter, a movement was on foot to curiously and interesting collection which had taken into their hands they found other and more pressing work to do, and finally, before the publication could be resumed, the Commune had passed away. But the documents had not been forgotten to what was called "the Cabinet of the Emperor," in which it would appear that every paper of whatever character that was ever addressed to his Majesty was carefully filed away. A considerable number of these documents have been collected and forwarded by the Paris correspondent of the New York Herald.

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Among the papers communicated to Mr. Slidell by the Confederate government were copies of the complete correspondence of the proper departments in the United States to the Southern States, and Spanish consul at Galveston. That functionary was so indiscreet as to write to Governor Lubbock to the following effect:

"Sir: Will you be kind enough to inform me the result of your personal opinion on the following questions: First. The annexation of the republic of Texas to the United States—was or was it not a good political measure? Second. The act of denunciation, and of the junction of the Texas to the Southern States—was or was it not another good or bad political step taken by the State? Third. The re-establishment of the old Republic of Texas—will or will it not be beneficial to our beloved adopted country? Your answer to these questions will serve me as a guide in my political correspondence with the governments which I have the honor to represent."

Other circumstances transpiring simultaneously led the Confederate Government to send Mr. Slidell to the Emperor of Mexico, in the French Government, which, as it will be remembered, was operating in Mexico at the time, to procure the secession of Texas from the Confederacy. Accordingly Mr. Benjamin, secretary of the Emperor, promptly to General Magruder as follows:

"Sir—Herewith you will find enclosed a letter addressed to Mr. B. Theron, French consular agent and vice-consul for Spain at Galveston, Texas, requiring that he should depart immediately from the Confederacy. The President requests that you will have this order executed as promptly as can be done without undue harshness, and that you have Mr. Theron conveyed under surveillance to Matamoros, where he may be detained until he can be deported to his own country. Mr. Theron will be allowed to make such disposal of his books and papers as he may deem proper."

Finally there is the following, which the Emperor's representative is from a functionary of the British Government, who, it appears, used his position to facilitate his operations as a spy in the Emperor's service. It is dated Boston, July 24, 1865, addressed to the Emperor's private secretary, and reads:

"Sir—I forward to you under the seal of confidence the resume of a conversation I had accidentally to day with General Meade, commander of the great district from the southern boundary of Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, and made a thorough inspection of the institution. We cannot tell you what we saw and heard, but from copious notes shall take an early opportunity to give a description.

"It might we are on the wing again, being, as ever, IN TRANSIT."

Political Gain of the South Under the New Census.

The emancipation of the negroes of the South has added two-fifths of their number to the representative population of that section, representing an increase of one million and three-quarters. The Chicago Tribune has made an estimate showing the gain in Congressional representation which this addition is likely to give to the South. If the number of Representatives in Congress were fixed at 250, the ratio of population to a representative in Congress will be 136,938. Upon this basis, allowing a member for each fraction over one-half a ratio, the Tribune makes the representation of the old slaveholding States under the old slaveholding ratio of that of 1860, substantially as follows:

VOTE FOR CONVENTION AND SECURE THE HOMESTEAD FROM SALE FOR TAXES.

FIFTY DOLLARS TAX ON THE \$1,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY NEXT YEAR UNLESS PREVENTED BY A CONVENTION.

The Constitution requires the Legislature to provide for the prompt and regular payment of the interest on the public debt. No property is exempt from sale for taxes by constitutional provision. Unless relief comes through a Convention the tax in 1872 will amount to FIFTY DOLLARS ON EVERY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY. How many Homesteads would withstand this tax? Let the people answer at the ballot-box.

An Extraordinary Sale of Cotton.